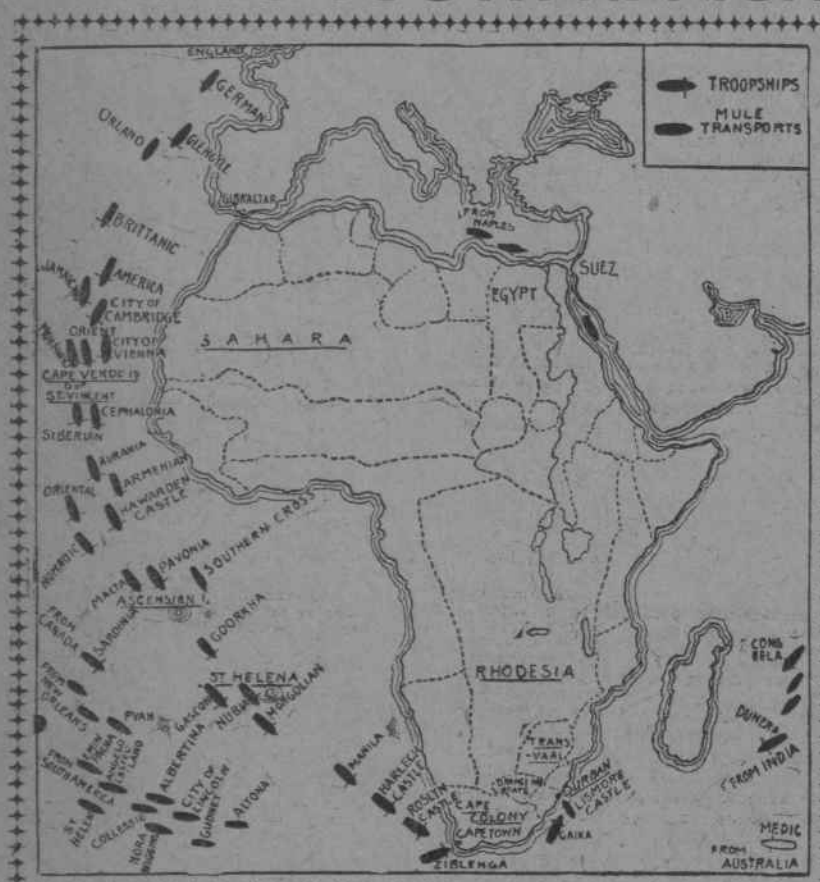


TROOPS ARE PURSUING WILL THE MOUNTAIN CHIEF GERONIMO CATCH AGUINALDO?



Britain's Great Transport Fleet Bound for Cape Town.

Approximate positions of the troop ships which are carrying the British army intended to crush the Boers. They are now arriving singly and in pairs every day and the troops are being disembarked and hurried to the front.

Twenty-three Thousand Reinforcements Will Have Arrived at Cape Town To-day, and 6,000 Are Already on the Way to Durban.

British Troops Hurrying to the Seat of War.

Reinforcements already in South Africa.....	12,802
Troops on nine transports due to arrive to-day.....	11,000
British force already in the field (casualties deducted).....	16,000
Total British army in South Africa to-day.....	39,802
Reinforcements arriving, en route or under sailing orders.....	62,000
TOTAL FORCE WITH WHICH BRITAIN HOPES TO CRUSH THE BOERS.....	78,000
Troops mobilizing for South Africa (if necessary).....	100,000
Total strength of the army Great Britain is preparing to put into the field.....	178,000

London, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the War Office announces the arrival there to-day of the troopship *Armenian*, with three batteries of artillery and an ammunition column; the *Oriental*, with 75 officers and 428 men, and the troopship *Nubia*, with the Scots Guards and a battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

This brings the total number of reinforcements to 12,802, of which about 6,000 are already on the way to Durban. The *Armenian* and *Nubia*, whose troops belong to the First Division, will probably also be ordered to proceed to Durban.

The transport *Hawarden Castle* sailed from Cape Town for Durban to-day.

Nine troopships, carrying 11,000 men, are due at Cape Town to-morrow (Tuesday).

LACK OF NEWS ROUSES FEARS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

London, Nov. 13.—The feeling here to-night is that something serious has been happening in Natal. No news has come from the beleaguered force in Ladysmith for a week, and the latest dispatches from the newspaper correspondents at Eastcourt are dated Thursday. These said that sounds of heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Ladysmith and that great clouds of smoke were seen rising from the city.

The Government has not given out any news of later date.

While Londoners are far from being pessimistic, these many days of silence in the most critical period of the war are rather trying on the nerves and hopes.

The leading newspapers argue that no news from Ladysmith is good news, and point out that if anything serious had happened to the British forces it would be published through Boer sources.

All the London papers are bare of news except the official dispatches concerning the successful defence of Mafeking.

The most serious rumor in circulation is that Ladysmith is short of ammunition. Nothing has been heard of the Boer invasion of Cape Colony over the southern border of the Orange Free State, but it is presumed that the Boers are steadily marching southward toward East London and Port Elizabeth.

One week's more time is all that Britain needs to begin vigorous offensive operations.

The transports are arriving steadily at Cape Town.

Some have been hurried on to Durban. Others are landing troops at the Cape for the western border operations.

TWO CAPTAINS ARE KILLED AT MAFEKING.

London, Nov. 13.—The War Office this morning published the following dispatch received from General Buller:

"Cape Town, Sunday, Nov. 12 (Night).—The following reports have been received from Colonel Baden-Powell:

"Mafeking, Wednesday, Oct. 25.—All well here. Enemy still shelling. We made successful night attack on his advanced trenches last night, getting in with bayonets. Our loss, six men of the Protectorate Regiment, killed, nine wounded, including Captain Fitz-Claude, Third Royal Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Swinton. Enemy's loss unknown, but considerable. Enemy have vacated Signal Hill and lagged two miles northeast of town and two miles south of the river.

"Monday, Oct. 30.—All well here. Enemy apparently shy of attacking. Now closing to invest us. Are to-day despatching a column of 1,000 men to the north. Shelling continued. Doing very little harm.

"Tuesday, Oct. 31.—Enemy attempted assault to-day on Canon Kopje, and south-east corner of town. Attacked most brilliantly, notwithstanding that shell fire by the British South African Police, under Watling, was very heavy. Our casualties, five killed and five wounded.

"Killed: Captains Hon. D. H. Marshall, Fourth Buffs; and C. A. Pritchard, Third King's Rifles; a sergeant-major and two troopers. Wounded: Five non-commissioned officers and two troopers. All British. Captain the Hon. Douglas Henry Mar-

General Lawton, Who Captured the Hostile Indian Chief, Is Now in Hot Pursuit of the Filipino Rebel.

Otis Reports That He Thinks the Insurgents Are Now in a Trap From Which They Cannot Escape.

Aguinaldo's Private Secretary Is Caught with Much of His Chief's Property and an Escort of 400 Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The most important news in months from the Philippines was received at the War Department to-day, and the great question in military circles is, is Aguinaldo surrounded by Wheaton, Lawton and MacArthur or has he escaped to the northeast via Carranglan, where his private secretary and five officers of his staff were captured by Lawton's van guard.

General Lawton captured Geronimo, who had evaded the American soldiers for months, and if Aguinaldo is to be captured, it is believed here that Lawton will be the man to do it.

His advance to Carranglan was made most rapidly, and he has already left behind his baggage and is living on the country.

But whether or not Aguinaldo is within the cordon formed by the American troops, there seems to be no doubt that a large part of

sham, reported killed by Colonel Baden-Powell, was the third son of the Earl of Romney. Captain C. A. Pritchard, also mentioned in the same dispatch as among the killed, had seen considerable service in India, including Chitral.

BOERS RELEASE A BRITISH CHAPLAIN.

Lorenzo Marquez, Thursday, Nov. 2.—Father Matthews, chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers, who was captured at the battle of Nicholson's Nek, has arrived here from Pretoria.

He reports that the prisoners are well cared for.

With reference to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire troops at Nicholson's Nek he says that after the men stampeded the force got hard pressed by the enemy. They would have held out, however, but some subordinate, without instructions, hoisted a flag of truce on his own responsibility. Nothing then remained but to surrender.

The Colonel's Colonel's office to-day gave out the following extract from a telegram received from the Governor of Natal:

"Lieutenant Lethbridge, of the Rifle Brigade, who was dangerously wounded November 7 at Ladysmith; Lieutenant Nibbel, of the Gloucester Regiment, who was wounded at Pretoria; are reported by a refugee to be doing well."

BRITISH CRUISER STOPS FRENCH SHIP.

Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, Thursday, Nov. 9.—The French steamer *Cordoba* has arrived here. When seventy miles out she was signalled by the British third-class cruiser *Magicienne*, and as the *Cordoba* did not obey a blank shot was fired across her bows. After her manifest had been examined she was allowed to proceed.

London, Nov. 13.—The stopping of the French steamer *Cordoba* by the British cruiser *Magicienne* near Lorenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, is bound to be much commented on.

BRITAIN MAY GIVE BOERS "HOME RULE."

London, Nov. 13.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking this evening at Bristol, said:

"The war in South Africa has destroyed both conventions with the Transvaal. We must establish there a pure and honest government on the basis of equal rights, and on something more enduring than paper whatever self-government we should give in South Africa. No one desires that great country to be governed permanently from Downing street."

BOERS MOBILIZING ANOTHER COMMANDO.

Pretoria, Monday, Nov. 6.—The Standard and Digger's News says it is expected that another commando will leave for the front to-day. Many burghers have been commandeered and some have volunteered.

The commando will be under a brother of General Jan H. M. Kock, who was wounded and taken prisoner by the British and afterward died in the hospital at Ladysmith.

The house to house visitation in the Central District continues. All neutrals who have not volunteered will be commandeered for police service. Those who are eligible are expected to report for duty. The penalties imposed for failure to comply with the order to report are heavy fines, and for persistent disregard of the order offenders will be expelled from the State.

White Congratulates His Prince. Duchen, Thursday, Nov. 9.—It is understood that a message has received here to-day from General White at Ladysmith by pigeon containing birthday congratulations for the Prince of Wales, and was forwarded to London.

Travel via the Pennsylvania Railroad is a positive luxury as well as a business necessity. Leave New York 9:55 a. m., arrive Chicago 9:00 a. m. next day. Via "Pennsylvania Limited" Scenic, rapier, better, stock quotations; the "Horseshoe Curve" and the "Pittsburgh Allegheny." Five boats to Washington. Two hours to Philadelphia.

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WILL THE MOUNTAIN CHIEF GERONIMO CATCH AGUINALDO?



How Our Troops Are Closing in on Aguinaldo.

Lawton is on the road running north from the Rio Grande to Cahanatuan with a wing at Carranglan and detachments at San Jose, Humangan, San Quentin, Jayug and San Nicholas. Wheaton is at San Fabian and near the Gulf of Singapur. MacArthur is on the west side of the island operating on the railroad running south from Jaraice. It is Lawton's intention to drive Aguinaldo southwest, where his flight will be checked by Wheaton and MacArthur.

with the result that there is great mortality among them.

General Lawton has intercepted a telegram from an insurgent captain to a Filipino general, reading:

"How can you blame me for retreating when only twelve of my company were able to fight?"

General Young is supposed to have reached San Nicholas about thirty miles east of Dagupan, but his wagons are far behind.

When Colonel J. Franklin Bell left Capas, ten miles from Tarlac, at 1 o'clock yesterday, he took with him the Twenty-second Cavalry, a battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, and the Tenth Cavalry.

The scouts, mounted, preceded the main body up the railroad. They met a hundred rebels at Mura, but the insurgents quickly retreated. The scouts found the depot burning, but extinguished the fire and saved the building.

The main column marched up the wagon road, but before reaching Tarlac divided, entering the town on two sides at 8 o'clock without shot being fired.

The insurgents had evacuated the place only a few hours before, setting fire to the railway station and the rolling stock. They left a rear guard of four hundred men, who, however, failed to make a stand and cover the retreat of the main force of insurgents as they had probably been ordered to do.

The rebel advance is reported to have been shipped to the town of O'Donnell. The Americans are continuing their advance so rapidly that the insurgents have not the time necessary to destroy the railroad.

Plan of American Campaign. Washington, Nov. 13.—The following is the location of the American troops in Luzon.

MacArthur's army is operating along the railroad on the west side of the island, stretching from Tarlac south.

The forces are operating along the country road which runs north from the Rio Grande at Cahanatuan, his most extreme wing being a detachment of cavalry from Carranglan, twenty-five miles from Tarlac, and fifteen miles east of Humangan, and in the foothills of the mountain range through which Aguinaldo may have escaped.

The rest of Lawton's army is scattered along the road at San Jose, Humangan, St. Quentin, Tayug and San Nicholas. Wheaton's forces are at San Fabian and the vicinity of the Gulf of Lingayen.

It is Lawton's intention to drive Aguinaldo southwest, where he will be met by MacArthur and by Wheaton coming down from the north. It is into this trap that a detachment expects to catch the rebel leader, but he may have escaped before these forces reach him.

It is a significant fact that Aguinaldo's secretary was caught entirely outside these lines, and well off toward the mountains along the only road leading to the northern coast.

Our troops have suffered great hardships and have performed most severe service, but are ready to meet any emergency. The enterprise and indomitable will displayed by their officers has never been excelled.

The spelling of the names of towns in the above is as given in the cable dispatch. As the American forces have now reached a point the name of which are necessarily imperfect, the War Department adheres to the text of the cable.

The department received another dispatch from General Otis, giving the operations of yesterday.

London, Nov. 12.—No news received of Lawton's advance yesterday. MacArthur's troops took Bamban and Capas, four miles north of Bamban, both on the railroad, and Concepcion to the east of the railroad, yesterday.

"The insurgents are reported fifteen hundred strong, retreating rapidly to the north, making slight resistance."

"Our casualties: Second Lieutenant Davis, Third Cavalry, killed; three enlisted men reported wounded. Strong reconnaissance from Capas in direction of Tarlac to-day. The condition of roads and streams renders a general advance with wagon transportation impracticable."

"The enemy appears to be in a demoralized condition and show much disorganization as indicated by captured telegraphic dispatches and deserters from their ranks."

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BRITAIN EAGERS ON JAPAN TO FIGHT.

The Journal's Exclusive Account of the Imminence of a Clash Over Korea is Confirmed in London.

Russia Sends a Rush Order to the Cramps to Hurry Up Her War Ships—Both Have Plenty of Money.

England Seeks, Apparently, to Divert Russia from Her Designs Upon the Persian Gulf.

Washington, Nov. 13.—It is the belief here that Great Britain is trying to force Japan into a war with Russia. To-night in State and Navy Department circles the opinion prevails that war is imminent.

Great Britain's purpose is to distract Russia's attention from Persia and make her concentrate her energies to resist the Japanese invasion of Korea, which Russia desires to control because of its strategic importance to Manchuria.

Great Britain induced the United States a few weeks ago to demand of Russia, France and Germany written guarantees that the open door should be maintained in China, no matter what happened there.

This caused the diversion Great Britain expected. The United States officially declared her interest in the Eastern question, the European concert dissolved, and Great Britain and Germany formed an alliance.

The danger of intervention in South Africa is apparently over. It is not conceivable here that Russia would under ordinary circumstances attempt to execute her programme in China, which involved the seizure of New Chang, because the United States, Germany, Great Britain, China and Japan are united in their opposition to such seizure.

During the last two weeks Russia, however, has been moving in Persia. Great Britain, angry and fearful of the result, is expected to address a note of interrogation to Russia as to the meaning of Russian operations in that quarter.

England seeks to avoid the necessity of such a step by inducing Japan, and a war between Russia and Japan would be a godsend to the British Government.

Japan Angry at Russia. The time is ripe for such a struggle. Russia recently declared her intention of extending her Manchurian sphere of influence to Korea, and invited other powers to take a similar step. Japan regards Korea as under Japanese protection and resents the proposed encroachment.

Preparations have been under way on both sides for a clash on the Korean peninsula. Russia has mobilized her forces at Port Arthur and Tientsin, while Japan is credited with having introduced into Korea 30,000 troops disguised as coolies.

A war between the two nations would be extremely interesting because modern armaments on both sides would be employed. The conflict would be of vast significance because of the complications that would ensue.

The clearest of British diplomacy is shown in the present situation. She learned several days ago that neither Germany nor the United States, her allies, would interfere with Russia's movements in Persia. Russia's railroad enterprises in that country has no direct interest to the United States, and Germany is equally indifferent.

Aggression in China, however, is of special interest to this country, and Great Britain would prefer a clash on the eastern Asiatic coast, as it would involve at least the sympathy if not the active aid of Germany and Japan, and the possibility of whom have pledged themselves to maintain the open door in China, and by getting Japan to begin the fight as the champion of the open-door policy, England would occupy her usual crafty and superior position as a non-combatant.

Sorry for Japan. It is the purpose of this Government, however, to avoid any participation in the impending conflict. It will be time enough for the United States to declare her interest in open trade facilities in Korea and China, and to urge Russia, after the war, should seek to close them.

Much regret is expressed in official circles here that Japan should be pitted against such a powerful antagonist as Russia. As for the English idea that a Russian-English alliance would be a godsend to England, it is considered a very poor one.

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Comparative Fighting Strength of Russia and Japan.			
	Russia.	Japan.	
Battle ships afloat.	15	5	
Battle ships building	6	4	
Cruisers afloat....	10	13	
Cruisers building....	16	5	
Population.....	129,000,000	35,000,000	
Total troops.....	1,000,000	200,000	
Troops in Manchuria	100,000		
Troops Korea.....	—	50,000	